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BIRTHS.

At "Ardsheal," The Peak, Hongkong, the
wife of R. C. EDWARDS, of a daughter. [79]
On June 6th, at "Abbertholyn," Peak Road,
Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. WORCESTER,
a daughter.

DEATH.

At Melbourne, on May 24th, LINGWORTH
PURCELL.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The Medical Nursing Staff of the Govern-
ment Civil Hospital desire to thank the many
friends who have expressed their sympathy and
sent flowers on the death of Miss BAKER.
Her Home friends will be most grateful for
the respect shown to her memory.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 8TH, 1911.

On the eve of the meeting of the Imperial
Conference in London it was only natural
that the thoughts of the subjects of the
Empire should be turned towards Imperial
matters—that they should, as it were, take a
look backwards and try to form a conception
of what meaning was to be attached to
the vast sovereignty attained. Whatever
the reason may be, it is certain that during
the weeks preceding the meeting of the
Conference the English reviews and
journals contained many articles wherein
the writers endeavoured to bring together
the threads of Empire and catch as a whole
the vast assortment of races and interests
which go to make it what it is. Speaking
generally, the attempts were not very
successful—not by any lack of ability on
the part of the writers, but simply because
the Empire only exists within a very elastic
meaning of the term. Perhaps it may be said
that the only sense in which it can be ranked

as an Empire is by reason of the countries
comprising it being brought together under
one ruler. They all acknowledge the king-
ship, which, in itself, is a very strong bond.

In acknowledging the kingship they also
acknowledge, though to a less degree, the
kingly rights vested in those pro-Consuls
who go out from England to the Dominions
to administer them in the name of the King.

The rights vested in these pro-Consuls,
however, do not give them such authority
as to make them supreme. Speaking gen-
erally, it may be said that the Dominions
themselves exercise a powerful control in
the selection of their governors, and that in
certain cases public feeling might be strong
enough to force the recall of one who had
run counter to popular causes. If the unity
of the Empire, starting supreme with the
kingship, has already weakened where the
kingship's representatives are concerned,
what shall be said of such unity when
affairs of State are considered? It is now
pretty well recognised as an historical fact
that after the loss of the North American
Colonies down to within comparatively
recent years the policy of the British
Government towards the Colonies was one
of drift. Such a word as "Empire" was
unknown, and if some of the Colonies had
taken it into their heads to cut themselves
adrift from Great Britain and had had
the strength of arms to carry out their plan,
many people—politicians and statesmen
included—would have shrugged their
shoulders and suggested that it was not
such a bad thing for Great Britain after
all. It is hardly surprising that under
these circumstances the relations between
Great Britain and her Colonies should
remain to this day of the very vaguest char-
acter. In matters of defence, trade and
commerce, and constitutional obligations
there is no agreement at all. Should Great
Britain be at war any assistance from the
Dominions is purely voluntary. It is only
the other day that a Dominion fleet was
talked about, and the Imperial Conference
itself is but a thing of yesterday. In
matters of trade there is no general policy.
The Dominions can and do discriminate
Great Britain; they can form treaties with
foreign countries, including tariff arrange-
ments which may or may not injuriously
affect Great Britain, and in numerous ways
they have so complete an autonomy that a
Canadian or an Australian may find himself
on visiting England in a foreign country, with
Japan, advising all well, and that the Com-
mander expects to reach Yokohama on Friday
the 9th June, at noon.

The Yokohama Office of the C.P.R. is in
receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S.
Monteagle, Santa Lucia, on Wednesday, 7th June
when the vessel was 754 miles distant from
Japan, advising all well, and that the Com-
mander expects to reach Yokohama on Friday
the 9th June, at noon.

A telegram in a Singapore contemporary
states that a resolution proposing that the Mil-
itary Contribution for Hongkong be fixed at
\$1,000 a year was defeated in Legislative Council
by only one vote." This is not the case exactly.
The Unofficial Members were prepared to pay
a million a year; a thousand is nothing too fine.

Another armed robbery has been reported to
the police. While a trading junk was lying at
anchor near Leng Kiu Tan a fishing boat ran
alongside, and four men, armed with revolvers,
jumped aboard and covered the crew. The
junkmen were driven below, secured, and the
junk was ransacked, and clothing and money to
the value of \$270 carried off by the robbers.

"One by one, slowly but none the less surely,"
says a letter from Russia, "things old and
venerable are pushed aside, destroyed or dis-
regarded by trade, progress and other relentless
instruments of change. The latest is the attack
on the Asiatic caravan, by means of which the
best tea has been brought from China, packed
in air-tight metallic canisters, across the Great
Gobi desert of Central Asia to Russia, crossing
en route three ranges of high mountains. This
picturesque transportation system will soon give
way before the automobile. A line, running at
regular intervals, has already been established
and two weeks' time is cut off, while the tea is
better because of the shortened time of exposure."

While the water police launch was patrolling
the harbour in the vicinity of West Point on
Tuesday morning a man was observed on the
Prayer carrying two large bags of raw cotton. A
Chinese policeman was landed to arrest this
man, but as soon as the latter saw him he
dropped his burden and ran away. Shorty
afterwards another man approached, and is
alleged to have offered the policeman a dollar
and told him not to worry. This man was taken
in charge and appeared before Mr. Hazelton
at the Magistracy yesterday on charges of being
in unlawful possession and of offering a bribe.
His Worship, after hearing the evidence, imposed
a fine of \$25, or one month's imprisonment
on each count.

MARRIAGE AT THE CATHEDRAL.
At St. John's Cathedral yesterday Miss
Ethel Potts, daughter of Mr. W. Hutton Potts,
was married to Lieutenant George Hall Bowdrey
of the U.S.S. Wilmington. The ceremony was
conducted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson. The
bride, who looked charming in a creation of
white lace and a picture hat of white felt
trimmed with ostrich plumes, was given away
by her father. Miss Gaelic Potts was the
bridesmaid, while Lieutenant Eastman of the Wil-
mington acted as best man. After the ceremony
a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel,
and later in the day the happy couple embarked
on the s.s. *Nikko Maru* for Japan, where the
honeymoon is to be spent.

Mr. W. D. Barnes, Colonial Secretary,
arrived in the Colony from home yesterday to
take up his appointment. Mr. Barnes was met
on arrival by Capt. Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C.,
and Mr. Clementi.

TELEGRAMS.

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HOSPITAL TRAGEDY IN
JAPAN.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

TOKYO, June 7th.

Diplomatic negotiations are in pro-
gress between Tokyo and Washington
with reference to an American seaman
from the cruiser "Albany," who is
being held in the U.S. Naval Hospital
at Yokohama for killing a comrade in
hospital on Sunday.

A question of jurisdiction has
arisen, the Authorities maintaining
that the accused should be surrendered
to the Japanese Courts.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG &
DAILY PRESS."] FURTHER FIGHTING IN
MOROCCO.

LONDON, June 7th.

A message from Tangier states that
General Moinier's column, while operating
round Fez, was attacked at
Ras el-Ma on the 2nd instant by swarms
of Moorish horsemen, who charged in
the face of a heavy rifle and mitrailleuse
fire to within a hundred yards of
the French lines, and only retired
when they were decimated.

The fight lasted eight hours, and
the French had a surgeon-major and
three legionaries killed and thirteen
wounded.

The Moorish loss was heavy.

EXPULSION OF GERMAN
EXPEDITION.

LONDON, June 7th.

It is reported from Berlin that the
German Legation at Tangier has been
instructed to investigate the circum-
stances of the expulsion from Debdou
by the French of the expedition repre-
senting Mannesmann mining interests.

RENEWED CHAMPAGNE
RIOTING.

LONDON, June 7th.

A decision of the Council of State in
France, whereby Aube champagne
was to be described officially as
"champagne of the second zone," has
caused renewed rioting.

RESTORING ORDER IN
MEXICO.

LONDON, June 7th.

American correspondents report
that the Provisional Government is
adopting repressive measures to
ensure complete surrender.

The Governor of a town was shot
for refusing to surrender, and twenty-
eight persons met a similar fate in
another district.

[FROM THE "JILL."] TREATIES OF ARBITRATION.

PRESIDENT TAFT ON JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

Washington, May 25th.

President Taft to-day said he hoped that
Japan would be in a position to conclude a
general Treaty of Arbitration with America
on the same lines as the arbitration Treaties
between the United States and Great Britain
and the United States and France.

The President was deeply gratified at the
newspaper reports from Tokyo that the
Japanese Government was in favour of
such a Treaty. He was convinced, he said,
that the conclusion of a general
Treaty of Arbitration was the surest
method of extinguishing for ever the fre-
quently spread rumours of disputes between
Japan and America.

No formal steps have yet been taken in
the negotiation for the above Treaty, but if
any overtures for a conference in connection
with the question are made by Japan they
will be cordially welcomed by President
Taft.

The Siamese Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has
been established with a capital of £50,000
in shares of £100, to run boats on the rivers
of Siam.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, June 7th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (Sir
FRANCIS PEGOTT).

ALLEGED BREACH OF COVENANT.

The hearing of the action was continued in
which Frederick Reichmann of the Grand Hotel
sued Mrs. Mary Uschmann for damages for
breach of covenant and sought for an injunction
restraining her from carrying on the business
of a hotel keeper at the Station Hotel, Kowloon.
Mr. Eldon Potter, for the plaintiff, quoted his
Lordship, the first one being the granting of an injunc-
tion although there might be no damages, and the
second one as to whether a covenant was void as
being too wide. Proceeding, he said that what the
parties contemplated in this case was a restriction
in the area the Colony in which trading
was carried on. He did not think that the top
of Lantau was contemplated, although that was
within the Colony, nor was Lamma Island con-
templated.

His Lordship—Have you watched the hotel?

Witness—No, it is simply my opinion. I
know people have gone from the Kowloon Hotel
to the Station Hotel.

Cross-examined—Have you known of people
going from Hongkong to Kowloon?—Yes.

It is not usual?—Yes.

His Lordship—I suppose they come for a
change?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Pollock—Who was to pay for this work
at the Station Hotel?

Witness—The landlord two-thirds and the
tenant one-third.

It fell through?—Yes on account of Mrs.
Uschmann's instructions. The landlord thought
it was extravagant and would have nothing to
do with it.

The hearing was adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK.
QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG
"DAILY PRESS."] 7th June.

Sir,—The letter on this subject published
in your issue of this morning was evidently
written in answer to one which was addressed
by me to the Colonial Secretary on Friday last,
after I had ascertained to what His Excellency
the Governor referred in his report state-
ment that "the labels on the tins appeared to
be a deliberate fraud." My object in so
writing was not to make it appear that my
Counsel and myself were suffering from
mental aberration in producing for the
inspection of the Legislative Council wrappers
which are now said to bear fraudulent wording,
but it was to point out that, in their desire to
prevent the possibility of deception, my clients
(a British firm of long standing, and of hitherto
unblemished integrity) had caused to be
translated into Chinese the statement on the
labels that the milk was machine-skimmed, and
that they have always been under the full
impression that such was the plain meaning of
the Chinese characters. I stated in my letter to
the Colonial Secretary that I was so in-
strusted by my clients, and that the translation
of the words given to me by my own Chinese
interpreters was that "the best part of
the yellow cow's milk had been taken away
by machinery." I further stated my absolute
conviction (which I may mention is based on an
intimate knowledge during the last 25 years,
of the high character borne by the head of the
British firm in question) that the possibility
had never occurred to my clients that the
Chinese words could be construed as meaning
that the tins contained the pure milk of a
yellow cow which had been milked by machinery.

There is invariably extreme difficulty in
translating an English sentence into Chinese
in such a way as to prevent it from being
misconstrued, and I believe that in the present
instance no two persons have given precisely
the same translation into English of the Chinese
words on the wrappers complained of.

But whatever may be the correct translation,
the fact remains that, so far from their having
been used with intent to deceive, they were
placed on the wrappers with a directly opposite
intent; and for an honest purpose.—Yours
faithfully,

C. D. WILKINSON.

THE S.S. "EASTERN."

Circular Quay, Sydney, was to be revisited
on May 9th for the first time since the latter
part of February by the E. and A. Company's
steamer *Eastern*, which during the interval
had been in Mort's Dock undergoing extensive
repairs. She is now practically a new ship.
The Company, regardless altogether of expense,
has placed this popular vessel in a thoroughly
seaworthy condition, and made many improvements
which the travelling public will appreciate.
She has had a number of new plates put in her
bottom, and her rolling chocks have been made
perfect. Speed and comfort, with movement
reduced to a minimum, are assured. The vessel's
first outward voyage will be to Melbourne, but
Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co. are already
notifying the resumption of regular service
by this vessel to Manila, China, and Japan.

LORD KITCHENER.

INSPECTOR-GENERALSHIP REFUSED.

It is understood that the post of Inspector-
General of the Forces, which will be vacated
in the autumn by Sir John French, has been
offered to Lord Kitchener, but that Lord Kitchener
has not seen his way to accept the appointment,
which is, of course, one wholly subordinate
to the Army Council.

When the Duke of Connaught was Inspector-
General it was an open secret that his reports
were seldom acted on.

It is not likely that Lord Kitchener would
allow himself to be placed in a similarly false
position.—*Daily Express*.

LICENSING BOARD.

LICENCE OF GLOBE HOTEL TRANSFERRED.

A meeting of members of the Licensing Board was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin presided, and there were also present:—Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson and Messrs. R. Hancock, A. Mackenzie, D. W. Craddock and A. Shatto Hooper.

The business was to consider an application from Adolph Weingarten for the transfer to him from E. F. Zellermeyer of the publican's licence for the Globe Hotel.

Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the applicant.

The Chairman.—The application has been circulated, as well as the police report. In addition to that there has been since received a certificate of character signed by number of people, who certify that they are well acquainted with Mr. Weingarten and believe him in every way to be a man of good character.

Mr. Harris, in stating the facts of the case, said that Mr. Weingarten came to the Colony some two and a half years ago and joined a man named Meyer in the Colonial Hotel. He paid to Meyer about \$2,500 for half his share in the Colonial Hotel, and remained in that hotel some ten months. In March, 1911, he and the present holder of the licence purchased the Globe Hotel from Mr. Silberman. The consideration to be paid was \$9,000. \$2,000 was paid in cash by the applicant in this case, and \$7,500 was put up by the applicant's wife. A promissory note for \$2,500 was given to the applicant's wife by Mr. Zellermeyer, Mr. Weingarten's partner, and this amount had not yet been repaid to her. Just recently Mr. Zellermeyer served upon the applicant a notice determining the partnership, and Mr. Harris had, on behalf of the parties, prepared a deed determining it. In the circumstance the applicant was bound to carry on the business for the sake of his wife's capital. Therefore he asked the Board to grant him this licence, which had hitherto been in his partner's name. Applicant wished Mr. Harris to point out clearly that it was not through any act of his that these circumstances had arisen; it was due to the notice determining the partnership. Therefore there was no course before Mr. Weingarten except to apply for the licence, run the business and endeavour to regain his wife's capital of \$7,500 and his own \$2,000 which he had put into the business. Mr. Harris had the promissory note and the partnership agreements if members wished to see them.

The documents were handed in.

Applicant was then questioned by members.

Mr. Hooper.—Have you ever applied for a licence before?—Yes, about six years ago.

For what house did you apply for that licence?—The same house.

Do you know why it was refused?—It was suspended for fourteen days for further inquiries, and then I did not proceed with the application.

Were you in Manila at one time?—Yes.

Did you have a licence in Manila?—A business licence.

The Chairman.—When did you leave the Philippines?—In January, 1905.

Mr. Craddock.—Why did you give up business in Manila?—Business was not good, so I decided to come to China and seek for something better.

Mr. Mackenzie.—Was it a liquor business?—No, an outfitting business.

The Chairman.—How long have you been in partnership with Mr. Zellermeyer?—Fifteen months.

Mr. Hooper.—Are you married?—Yes.

Does your wife attend to the business?—Not since the new regulations came into force.

She does not live on the premises?—Yes, it is a big place, and we keep boarders.

Mr. Mackenzie.—Have you any lady relative living on the premises?—No.

The Board considered the application *in camera* and then applicant was recalled.

The Chairman.—The Board has decided to grant your application. You understand, of course, the new regulations about women serving in the bar? They apply to your licence.

Mr. Hooper.—This matter will be reconsidered again in November when you apply for a renewal of the licence. Therefore it depends on how you conduct the hotel in the meantime as to what may take place then.

This concluded the public business.

FIRST JAPANESE TRAMP STEAMER TO EUROPE.

The Japanese steamer "Koju-Maru" 8,060 tons, now in port, is to return to Dairen, where she will ship a cargo of beans and proceed to Europe. This, the *Japan Chronicle* says, is said to be the first Japanese tramp steamer to carry freight to Europe. The "Koju-Maru" was formerly the British steamer "Harford", which caught fire at Hakodate some time ago and was sold by auction, falling into the hands of Mr. Oka Kichiro, of Wakamatsu. She was repaired at the Nippon Bishi Yard at Nagasaki, and is commanded by Capt. O. A. Cowie, R.N.R., formerly in the service of the N.Y.K. The present trip to Hongkong is the first voyage made by the steamer since the fire.

W. C. Boothby, of the bureau of printing and champion tennis player of the Philippines, died at Manila on June 2nd. Mr. Boothby entered the hospital for the purpose of having a Rontgen ray examination made of his shoulder, strained at tennis. The nurse gave him some milk and brandy and left the room with the empty glass. When she returned she found him lying on the floor, with a severe gash on the head, evidently the result of a heavy fall. He did not regain consciousness.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 16th.

PREPARING FOR THE CORONATION.

If that New Zealander of the prophecy were to come to this little village in the centre of the Empire, now and survey the scene he would be puzzled to know what was the matter with the place. For the states and the churches are hidden under a wealth of timber, encased as heavily as if they were to be transported forthwith as freight to Hongkong. The stands to seat thousands each are going up by hundreds wherever the processions of the coronation are to pass. In the park, too, preparations are being made for the camp of the thousands of troops that will be taking part in this great pageant of empire, while the letters of rooms for lodgings or viewing the processions are hoisting the prices higher each day. Every hotel is booked full till the end of June, generally at double the ordinary tariff.

The busiest man in London is the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk. Notably, to look at that quiet little man with the bushy whiskers, would credit that statement, or the fact that he would presently be taking the leading part, after the King and Queen and the members of the Royal Family, in the historic pageant of the reign stocks on hand. He not only does not like the 21,000 packages in bond at Hongkong and elsewhere, but finds a still worse point in the permission to introduce for two months uncertified Indian opium into China from the date of signing the agreement. He regards this as nothing more than a concession by the Government to opium speculators. Forsooth adds:—"It is true that by a corresponding increase in the annual diminution for the three coming years this extra quantity is to be counterbalanced, but the fact remains that the speculators get the opium through now, and no doubt save themselves from loss they feared from the possibility that all these packages might be stopped. The provisions of Article VI. for greatly increased duty (from 110 to 350 taels per package) and corresponding Excise might be disturbing as a possible monetary temptation to the Chinese Government if it were not that Government has shown itself entirely resolute for the suppression of the traffic. There is reason to believe that no monetary considerations would weaken it."

THE OPium TREATY.

The anti-opium people on this side are very satisfied with the new treaty with China, on the whole. Mr. T. C. Taylor, who has been the leading spirit in Parliamentary agitation against the traffic, thinks the extinction of the opium trade within a year is within range of practical possibility. He points out, however, that the mention of seven years as the "unexpired period" is not quite accurate. The original agreement was for terminating the traffic at the end of 1916. As to Article I., the equal rate of diminution in China and India means much more than appears at first sight, since China is already, he alleges, several years ahead of the British. Her production, he contends, has diminished by seventy per cent, while the Indian export has diminished by only forty per cent. Article II. has also been discovered to be better than it sounds. It means that the export would be bound to cease at the moment when production in China ceased—fact only brought out in Parliament and not quite in the earlier summaries that were available. Taken in conjunction with the permission of the British Government to obtain continuous evidence of the diminution of cultivation in China, and to China to watch sales in India, Mr. Taylor considers this article very encouraging. The one serious flaw he finds is in the annex regarding stocks on hand. He not only does not like the 21,000 packages in bond at Hongkong and elsewhere, but finds a still worse point in the permission to introduce for two months uncertified Indian opium into China from the date of signing the agreement. He regards this as nothing more than a concession by the Government to opium speculators. Forsooth adds:—"It is true that by a corresponding increase in the annual diminution for the three coming years this extra quantity is to be counterbalanced, but the fact remains that the speculators get the opium through now, and no doubt save themselves from loss they feared from the possibility that all these packages might be stopped. The provisions of Article VI. for greatly increased duty (from 110 to 350 taels per package) and corresponding Excise might be disturbing as a possible monetary temptation to the Chinese Government if it were not that Government has shown itself entirely resolute for the suppression of the traffic. There is reason to believe that no monetary considerations would weaken it."

THE OPium CONFERENCE.

In relation to the International Conference that is to meet at The Hague on the opium question, it is reported here that the British delegates will be Sir Ernest Satow and Sir William Collins. Sir Ernest is well known to you. Sir William is a well-known surgeon who sat for a time as member for West St. Pancras and was one of the first chairmen of the London County Council. He is a temperance advocate and a critic of vaccination. There seems some doubt whether the conference will be able to meet on July 1, the date originally suggested, in view of the opposition of Germany and Portugal to the suggestion of Great Britain and the United States that the problem of cocaine and morphine should be included in the scope of the inquiry. At the present time it seems rather likely that opium alone will be considered.

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

Sir Hiram Maxim's attack on the missionaries has roused the advocates of the foreign enterprise of the church to lengthy and vigorous correspondence, but the knight of the guns and aeroplanes is serene in the hubbub. He said, while the missionaries had been attempting to save the souls of the wicked heathen, he had been doing his utmost to save the souls of the wicked missionaries. Perhaps there was no commodity in the world which varied so much in prime cost as did that of the converts. The cheapest converts were found with the nightmare of the Yellow Peril. Lieutenant P. T. Etherton, the Indian Army officer who recently travelled across Asia from India to Siberia accompanied only by his orderly, says every Russian officer on the frontier believes in it. He says:—"I have talked with many Russians from the Pamirs up to Siberia, and they are all of the same opinion. It will be a thing, they say, not of to-day nor of to-morrow, but they feel assured that the yellow hordes will eventually sweep through Asiatic Russia to Europe. They have great respect for the potential value of the Chinese as soldiers. Trained and properly led they believe them to be of the same standard as the Japanese." After commenting at length in explanation of the recent dispute between China and Russia and explaining that the Russian belief in the Yellow Peril had nothing to do with his attitude on that frontier matter, Lieut. Etherton proceeds: "China is desirous of consolidating her power, and since the loss of her responsibilities and the latent strength she possesses. She has realised that to get at the root of the evil she must purify the system of administration, corrupt and rotten to the core. This she is endeavouring to do, though time is needed to cleanse and remodel a system in vogue for centuries. With the formation of the new model troops, the management of the schools on modern lines, and reform of the administration signs are apparent that China is desirous of developing her illimitable resources. With a view to resisting aggression along the western and north-western frontiers of the Empire, she is showing great energy and determination in reorganising her military forces under foreign supervision, and this, coupled with the scheme to constitute a force of irregular cavalry from amongst the Mongol population, may well give rise to perturbation in Russian circles. The awakening of China is at hand. She will be the predominant power in the East."

GENERAL BOOTH.

That wonderful old man, General Booth, is still as active as ever and enthusiastic about the first international social congress of the Salvation Army which is now on here. The object

of the congress is educational. Reports are to be presented by delegates from America, China, Moscow, Tokyo, Rhodesia, Argentina, Java and a host of other places as dissimilar in conditions and geographical position on their observation of operations among criminals, lepers, drunkards, idlers, lunatics, and vicious and destitute outcasts. The meetings are to go on for three weeks, under the presidency of Mr. Maxwell Booth. Major John Clifford of Java has reported on the work done to redeem the social outcasts and lepers of the Dutch East Indies and the measures taken to help the convalescents as they leave the various hospitals in the Salvation Army institutions where they are given work suitable to their condition. He declares the lepers are a cheerful class, doing good work till relieved by death. Colonel Hoagard, who used to be a successful missioner among the hooligans of the London East End, has a wonderful story to tell of the advance of Christianity in Korea, while delegates from New Zealand and Australia are here to describe the working of the inebriate laws there.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin were clearly pleased with the greeting on their arrival in London. Everywhere there is the same note of cordiality that first was noticeable when he rushed over a few years ago to see the last of Queen Victoria, whom he respected so much. And with a brilliant day to accompany the ceremony, the unveiling of the monument in front of the palace was a most impressive function. In the afternoon I had an opportunity of seeing him at close quarters, as I was a guest at the garden party given in his honour at the Regent's Park mansion of the Earl of Londesborough. He was looking pale, but seemed in good spirits, and chatted amiably with all who came in actual contact with him. There are rumours in the air that a very important development may be expected shortly between these two great rivals—England and Germany—and it will be all on the side of peace. Meantime he cannot fail to be interested in a people who are preparing to give each other free medicine all the year round and then to pay for the members who voted for the general boom at the rate of Four Hundred Pounds apiece a year. I wonder if he thinks they are worth it on the average.

MR. GERSHOM STEWART, M.P., AS A GOLFER.

I notice that Mr. Gershon Stewart, M.P., has been playing golf for the House of Commons team against Ranelagh. He played eleventh, immediately below the Conservative leader (Mr. Arthur Balfour), in a team of twelve, and had the satisfaction of beating his opponent, Mr. R. H. Pringle, one up, in the singles. He was also successful with his partner in the doubles, again one up. They were the only couple to win on the Parliamentary side, and Ranelagh won the match with a score of 83 to 81.

LOCAL SPORT.

K.C.C. LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FURTHER RESULTS.

"A" CLASS SINGLES.

1st Round—Ziel-Hus (owes 15/3) beat Weasor (owes 5/6) 6/2, 7/5.

1st Round—Brandtmar received a walk-over from Le retro.

"B" CLASS SINGLES.

2nd Round—O. R. Chunyut (owes 30) beat Raitton (owes 15/3) 6/3, 6/2.

3rd Round—Kyncl (owes 3/6) beat Williams (owes 2/6) 6/4, 6/1.

3rd Round—Brown (owes 15) beat Choo (owes 15/1) 6/0, 6/3.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

2nd Round—Brown an. Barlow (scholastic) beat Mead and Gregory (printers) 6/2, 6/3.

DOUBLES HANDICAP.

1st Round—Green and Chee (owes 30/3) beat Jack and Brown (scr.) 6/1, 5/6, 5/3.

2nd Round—Abraham and Chunyut (owes 15/3) beat Capel and Van Delden (owes 15/3) 4/6, 6/2, 6/4.

2nd Round—Brown and Barlow (owes 30) beat Williams and Spurge (scr.) 6/3, 6/0.

MIXED DOUBLES.

2nd Round—Mrs. Tarrant and Mr. Chee (owes 4/6) beat Miss Brown and Mr. Barlow (owes 2/6) 6/1, 6/4.

3rd Round—Mr. and Mrs. Green (owes 15) beat Miss Leesbrel and Mr. Mead (scr.) 6/0, 6/1, 6/2.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

K.C.C. v. WATSONS.

Played at Kowloon on June 5th.

Green and McKenzie beat Humphreys and Clarke 8/3.

Green and McKenzie beat Capel and Miller 7/4.

Green and McKenzie beat Phillips and Rapp 11/2.

Fowler and Ross lost to Humphreys and Clarke 3/8.

Fowler and Ross beat Capel and Miller 6/5.

Abram and Van Delden lost to Humphreys and Clarke 4/7.

Abram and Van Delden beat Capel and Miller 9/2.

Abram and Van Delden beat Phillips and Rapp 6/5.

K.C.C. scored 60 games to Watsons 38.

IMPORTATION OF OPIUM TO CHINA.

Mr. Montagu (Under-Secretary for India), replying to Colonel Yate (U. Melton), stated that in connection with the Agreement of 1907 for restricting the export of opium from India, the Chinese Government undertook to reduce progressively the import of Persian and Turkish opium into China and to extinguish it by 1917. The measures taken to that end by the Imperial Maritime Customs were described in Mr. Councillor Leach's "General Report on the Opium Question in China," presented to Parliament in October, 1910. The Secretary of State understood that those measures were still in force.

GENERAL BOOTH.

The *Novo Veneto* announced from Harbin that owing to the slack supply of Russian labour, and the urgency of military construction works the General Staff of the Amur district is engaging Chinese labour. According to the calculations of the Committee of Construction over 20,000 workmen will be needed.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The following telegrams relating to the Imperial Conference appear in the *Ceylon papers*.—

London, May 23rd.

Two thousand guests, the most distinguished in English life, attended Mr. Asquith's Reception of the Dominion Ministers at the Foreign Office last evening. Mrs. Harcourt replaced Mrs. Asquith, who was absent owing to her recent bereavement.

The guests at Mr. Asquith's dinner included most of the Cabinet Ministers, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Aberdeen, Minto, Beauchamp, Kitchener, Milner and Strachan, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and Mr. Alfred Lyttelton.

The Delegates yesterday agreed upon a uniform policy in regard to accepting or declining social invitations.

The Conference assembled to-day.

Mr. Asquith, in his address, heartily welcomed the delegates and outlined the nature of the discussions which would be held. Mr. Asquith spoke for half an hour. He referred to the death of King Edward and of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and other changes which had taken place since the last Conference. He emphasised that the Premiers held Commissions from the same King and mandates from the same people. They had met for the common good of the Empire, and he hoped that substantial results would accrue. Referring to the proposals for a closer political union by means of an Advisory Council and otherwise, Mr. Asquith observed that they must remember the value of elasticity in Imperial organisation and the importance for all of fully maintaining ministerial responsibility to Parliament. With reference to the separation of the work connected with the Dominions from the rest of the work of the Colonial Office, the Government hoped to submit acceptable and fruitful suggestions. "We shall propose, as in 1919," the Premier added, "that questions of defence be discussed at confidential meetings of the Committee

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO-LET.

A N OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings Apply— A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [739]

FOR SHANGHAI.

T HE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "ARCADIA," Capt. S. Barham, will leave for Shanghai TO-DAY, the 8th inst., at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 7th June, 1911. [1]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI

T HE Steamship "JAPAN."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 5 P.M.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for Passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 20 Days).

The Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Kobe (Ijind Sea), returning via Moji, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return Tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip, \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [735]

OLD WELLINGTONIAN DINNER.

PROPOSED to hold an OLD WELLINGTONIAN DINNER on 18th June. Will any Old Wellingtonians who wish to be present kindly communicate with the Under-signed?

P. H. M. TAYLOR, Captain, Government House, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911. [736]

PEAK TEAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

O N and after 15th inst., the following additional Cars will be run:—

WEEK DAYS:

7.15 A.M.

3.15 P.M.

8.10 P.M.

10.00 P.M.

10.30 P.M.

11.00 P.M.

11.30 P.M.

SUNDAYS:

9.15 A.M.

8.10 P.M.

10.00 P.M.

10.30 P.M.

11.00 P.M.

11.30 P.M.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

A T Coast Port, as a going concern. Proprietor retiring.

For further Particulars apply to

"HOTEL,"

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [671]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"K ENLIS," 76A, PEAK; SEVEN ROOMS; Large Verandas; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Croquet Lawn, 15 minutes' walk from Tram, 7 minutes by Rickshaw. One of the best situations at the Peak, Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [113]

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

M ARINE LOT

N o. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—

G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS, &c.

PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [111-12]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE

LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST.

Approximate Area, 43,000 Sq. Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD

IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS,

P URCHASES,

F OR SALE.

H ONGKONG HANSDARD REPORTS

of the MEETINGS of the

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the

Session 1910.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE - - - \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1911. [491]

I LLUMINATION.

FOR SALE

BED JAPANESE LANTERNS

of approved size and

CORONATION CANDLES

of 6" long—burning for 4 to 4½ hours.

Prices without competition.

Please send order early to avoid disappointment.

GRACIA & CO.

PEDDIE ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building),

A LING & CO..

19. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [609]

PUBLIC COMPANY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

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A DIVIDEND on Account of the year 1910

A of THIRTY CENTS per Share will be paid at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANK, Hongkong, on and after the 2nd June, 1911, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Offices.

The DIVIDEND will also be payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANK, Shanghai, on and after the same date.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [785]

WANTED

WANTED.

B Y A YOUNG LAD, fresh from School, employment as a Clerk; knows Short-hand and Typewriting. Moderate Salary to start with.

Apply— H. R., Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911. [787]

WANTED.

A N ENERGETIC and EXPERIENCED CHINESE BROKER, who thoroughly understands the Sundry Goods Business. A Good Salary to a Capable Man.

Apply in writing to "X," Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [782]

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Capable CHINESE with a good working knowledge of English desires employment.

Satisfactory references as to character, &c.

Apply— A. B. C., Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [715]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

T HE Business, Goodwill, Furniture, &c., &c., of "THE HOMBAY HOUSE RESTAURANT," situated in good locality with promising prospect.

Apply to— 60, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911. [794]

HOTEL FOR SALE.

A T Coast Port, as a going concern.

Proprietor retiring.

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Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [671]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"K ENLIS," 76A, PEAK; SEVEN

ROOMS; Large Verandas;

American heating apparatus installed, making

the House dry and comfortable throughout

the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Croquet

Lawn, 15 minutes' walk from Tram, 7 minutes

by Rickshaw. One of the best situations at the

Peak, Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [113]

TO BE LET.

N O. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(Shop). Opposite the Post Office.

No. 24, D'AGUILAR STREET (Suitable

for Godown, Etc.), All of which are at

present occupied by VIENNA CAFE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, Etc.

Apply to— YEE SANG FAT,

Same Address.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1911. [362]

TO LET.

G ODOWN, No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [114]

TO LET.

O FFICES on Ground and First Floor in

Chater Road. Very central position.

WOODLANDS VILLA, West, 25

Seymour Road.

THE BYRIE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted

and Colour-washed.

BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911.

No. 57, PRAYA GRAND, Macao.

FOR SALE.—TO LET, at Peak, com-

manding a Magnificent View of the Harbour

and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

3rd Floor, Alexandra Building.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1911. [118]

TO LET.



NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[55]

Warm Days
bring with their pleasures some discomforts. Then it is really refreshing to remove every trace of dust and perspiration by using

**Calvert's
Toilet Soap**

and any day it is a good soap to choose for ordinary toilet use. Pure and cleansing, pleasantly perfumed, and antiseptic—for 10% crystal carbolic is incorporated with it—you will find it not only excellent for the skin and complexion, but also a protection against contagion.

Your local Chemist or Store sells it in three tablet boxes.
F.C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, Eng.

437-2

**MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS**
Wrench Remedy for all Complaints,
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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANTS
OF APPOINTMENT TO

MIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

Annual Sale Exceeds
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鴻水汽力溫士

THIS WONDERFUL SYPHON

Makes Mineral Water instantly at 90 cents a dozen Syphons. Anyone can do it. Failure is impossible. And you can save 50 per cent. by making your own Mineral Waters at home with the

"PRANA"
SPARKLET SYPHON,

which lasts a lifetime and can be purchased from any Chemist or Stores.

PRICE:—\$2 Each.
BULBS at 90 cents per box.

WHOLESALE PRICE:—
SYPHONS per doz. \$16.00 f.o.b.
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WHOLESALE AGENTS,
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HONGKONG.

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公司限有行生廣港香

[56]

INDIA AND THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

EFFECT ON THE NATIVE STATES.

The following letter appears in *The Times* of the 17th inst.—

Sir,—Some months ago you permitted me to answer in your columns some mistaken opinions as to the injury which India was to suffer from the suppression of the opium trade with China. Will you give me the same facility for criticising your article on the subject in yesterday's issue (May 9) and endeavouring to remove the impression, which Indians will be only too ready to accept, that the interests of their country are being sacrificed by the agreement made with China?

Speaking of the Native States you say that the value of their exports of opium has in the past exceeded £3,000,000 annually. I presume that this figure has been arrived at by assuming a certain estimate—such as perhaps 20,000 chests at £150 per chest—but it is easy to show that this would be erroneous. The average export of Malwa opium from Bombay during the last five years has been about 18,000 chests and the average price about £1,400, or £98, producing a total value of £1,674,000, say one and two-thirds million. The next assumption is that all this money is lost to the producing States, but of the £1,400 per chest, obtained in the Bombay market, £600 per chest is the Government Post Duty, leaving only £800 per chest as the net receipt to the exporters, or £954,000 (say, to be liberal, one million), as the value of the entire crop, instead of your three millions. This sum, which you seem to think will be extinguished, has to be shared between three classes—the traders, the Native States, and the cultivators. The latter class, if they have to abandon growing this crop, will certainly suffer, as it is true in Malwa (though not in Bengal) that no other crop can be raised with equal profit. But is this not the ordinary result when, from a change in the taste of the consumer or from any other cause, the demand for some article hitherto produced ceases? China was Malwa's chief customer for opium: China now declines to buy the drug, and so the attention of the cultivator must be diverted to some other article of production. As to the Chiefs of the Native States, they stand to lose (1) the extra rent they levy from the fields on which opium is grown, and (2) the amount which they raise on duties over and above the British Government duty. There seem no figures which profess to state these amounts with any accuracy, but I think that to set down £100,000 as the produce from duties and, doubtless, that amount from excess rent would be a fair estimate. What the traders would lose I have never seen calculated, but they, like the cultivators, would have to employ their capital in some other form of trade.

It seems, then, that the loss to the Native States, which you think so serious that it may even reduce some of the smaller territories to bankruptcy, should be brought down to quite small dimensions, and this on your assumption, which I hope so far accepted, that the production and the trade will be extinguished. But what is the authority for this supposition? It must not be forgotten that the Indian export of opium is not confined to China. When the agreement of 1907 was framed it was calculated that out of 67,000 chests annually exported 51,000 went to China and 16,000 to other countries. While the 51,000 were to be brought down gradually by 5,100 chests a year, there was no talk of any reduction of the 16,000 chests, and this export will still go on so long as purchasers outside of China are found. Moreover, about 10,000 chests are taken as "Exchequer" opium for use in India. These have hitherto been compounded partly of Bengal and partly of Malwa opium, but I know of no reason why the Government of India should not decide that they should be entirely made up with Malwa opium: so that what with the demand for Exchequer purposes, and what with the export to "other countries," it is not necessary that there should be any decrease at all in the growth of the poppy in Malwa, or any suffering incurred by cultivators or Chiefs or traders.

As to your statement that the result of the peace will be a heavy blow to the Indian Exchequer, and may possibly involve fresh taxation, to replace the income, which you state as about £8 millions, but which on the average of the three years before 1907 was about £3 millions, I would remind you that the Indian Government looked this loss in the face in 1907, and decided that they believed it could be met without fresh taxation by the natural gradual growth of the revenue. The calculations they then made have never been published, but we know that the rise in price, due to restriction of the supply, has resulted in a great windfall. The amount brought in by the export to China during the past three years, dwindling as it was, exceeded by nearly four millions the amount which would have been received at the average rate obtained in the three previous years. Besides, a similar "windfall" of £1 million was reaped from the sales of 16,000 chests to "other countries." The Government of India has therefore nearly six millions in its pocket to meet the future lean years. And will they be so lean? There will still be the income from "other countries," averaging nearly one million at the old pre-1907 rates, and nearly 1½ million at the recent inflated rates. Add to which, if the growth of the poppy under Government supervision in Bengal is stopped, there will be an end of the great part of the expenditure in this Department, which was nearly two millions a year in 1904-7. It had already risen to £1 million in 1910, through the restriction of poppy cultivation in Bengal, and I take it that when the process is completed there will be a saving of about £1 million from this source. Add this saving to the receipts from exporting 16,000 chests to "other countries," which will apparently exceed a million, and there is not much left of the loss of £3 millions for the Indian finances to grapple with.

I must apologize for the length of this communication, but the subject is really one of immense importance. Serious discontent would arise in India if the public were to learn that England has been generous at their expense, and that the Native States are to be mulcted of three millions and increased taxation imposed. It will be hard for these corrections, if you are good enough to publish them, to alleviate and soothe the alarm created by your article, and this rejoicing over the accomplishment of this settlement of the grievance of China, and the removal of the stone which has been so generally, and so unjustly, used to fling at the head of our Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. A. ELLIOTT.
Fernwood, May 10.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. J. S. Risley as Legal Advisor to the Colonial Office. The appointment will take effect from the date when Mr. Bertram Cox, C.B., Legal Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, takes up the appointment of Solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

THE CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual Budget Statement for the year 1911-12 on the 16th ult. It was of a comparatively simple character: there is to be no additional taxation, but certain alterations in existing taxes involving a small loss of revenue are proposed: a sum of £250,000 is provided for payment of members (£200 a year apiece), and £30,000 for the preliminary charge for Insurance before it comes in force on May 1 next year.

ANALYSIS OF THE BUDGET.
ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Tax Revenue—	£
Customs	269,600,000
Excise	25,150,000
Death Duties	9,600,000
Lands Tax	2,700,000
House Duty	44,300,000
Property and Income Tax	700,000
Land Value Duties	152,050,000
Non-Tax Revenue—	
Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Services	25,740,000
Crown Lands	500,000
Suez Canal Shares and Sundry Loans	1,226,000
Miscellaneous	2,200,000
Total Revenue	£181,716,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Consolidated Fund	£
Services	37,036,000
Supply Services	13,948,000
Payment of Members	250,000
National Insurance	50,000
First Estimated Surplus	181,284,000
Remissions of Taxation—	
Cocoa	£45,000
Liquor License Duties	50,000
Stamps on Short Marketable Securities	*
Final Estimated Surplus	£337,000

*No estimate made by the Chancellor as the amount is very small.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget statement in the House of Commons, *The Times* states, was heard by a very large and attentive audience, every seat being occupied. The right hon. gentleman was genial and persuasive, and on the whole the account he gave of the financial position of the country was well-received. Much interest was taken in that part of his speech which disclosed the intentions of the Government respecting the payment of members, but the cheering which it elicited was limited in volume.

He began by telling the House how he proposed to deal with the realized surplus of £3,507,000: £1,500,000 would be devoted to the construction of sanatoria for consumptives; £250,000 would be advanced to the Colonial Office for the construction of a light railway between the Thika river and Nairobi and of a deep-water jetty at Kilindini, and for improving the water supply for Mombasa. There was every prospect, he said, that the Uganda Railway would be a great commercial success. He proposed further to take £1,500,000 out of the surplus to meet the statutory liability under the National Insurance scheme. The answer, he said, depended entirely upon the House itself. At present there was no great tendency in a debate on a subject involving expenditure to overlook other demands upon the Treasury; too much heed was paid to the case and too little to the cash. He believed that they could finance the insurance scheme without increasing taxation by a penny provided that no additional demands were made upon the Exchequer. Next year he should have to find for his scheme £2,500,000, the year after £2,126,000; and in 1914-15, £4,781,000 and he could do it if members would co-operate. He warned them impressively that any attempt to increase expenditure must entail increased taxation, and he appealed to them earnestly to assist the Government in reducing expenses to augment the heavy burden already borne by the taxpayer. The right hon. gentleman sat down amid loud cheers.

He called special attention to the expenditure on the Navy, which he hoped had reached its highest point; to the cost of old-age pensions, which had gone up to £12,415,000; to the increase of £1,401,000 in the expenditure for the Post Office; to the expenditure in connection with the Coronation amounting to £300,000; to the initial Insurance scheme; and, lastly, to the cost of the payment of members. Justifying this last item, he reminded the House that the Prime Minister had given pledges before the General Election and after that he would deal with the question of the payment of members this year. The British Parliament was the only Parliament in the world, Italy excepted, the members of which were not paid until they were in session. The Government's intention was to follow the precedent set in some of the Colonies and to fix the payment at £400 a year. There would, he added, be no allowances for travelling expenses and no pensions, an announcement that was received with feelings of protest. There were 670 members in the House, but 38 of them were in receipt of salaries and would be excluded from the scheme, which would entail an outlay of about £250,000 a year. The estimated total expenditure for the Consolidated Fund services was £37,036,000, and the total for Supply services was £143,948,000. Adding the cost of the payment of members and the initial outlay for the insurance scheme, the total expenditure for the year would be £181,284,000.

He left the fixed Debt charge at £24,500,000, and he was making provision for a reduction of our capital liabilities by £12,482,000. He affirmed that during the years it had been in office the Liberal Administration had reduced the nation's capital liabilities to an extent unprecedented in any corresponding period of time. In three years the present Prime Minister reduced the Debt by £42,350,000. With that brilliant achievement he could not hope to compete, yet in the three years during which he had been at the Exchequer he had, in spite of increasing expenditure, either reduced or made provision for reducing the national indebtedness by £26,000,000, besides providing £2,500,000 for the Development Fund. So in six years our capital indebtedness had been reduced by £70,000,000, representing a reduction in the annual interest payable of £2,000,000.

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The harvests already gathered in were very good; crops, except in Russia, were exceptionally promising, and there was a spirit of enterprise abroad which boded well for industry.

Coming to the items of Customs and Excise, he drew attention, first, to the revenue from spirits, which he observed with a smile, were volatile in more senses than one. In view of the tendency to drink less in the middle and working classes he made an allowance for a decrease of consumption and estimated that the revenue from this source would be £21,400,000. While there would probably be less wine and spirit consumed there would be under the existing duties an increase of revenue. From beer he estimated to get £12,661,000 from wine, £1,100,000 from tea, £26,500,000 from cocoas, chicory, and coffee, £28,200,000 from sugar £3,446,000 from fruit, £250,000 from tobacco, £21,350,000 from motor-spirit, £50,000 from liquor licences, £4,200,000 from stamps and £1,200,000 from the Inland Revenue side of the account, he estimated that the death duties would produce £25,150,000 from stamps, £3,600,000 from inhabited house duty, £2,70

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.
RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, May 11.

INTIMATIONS

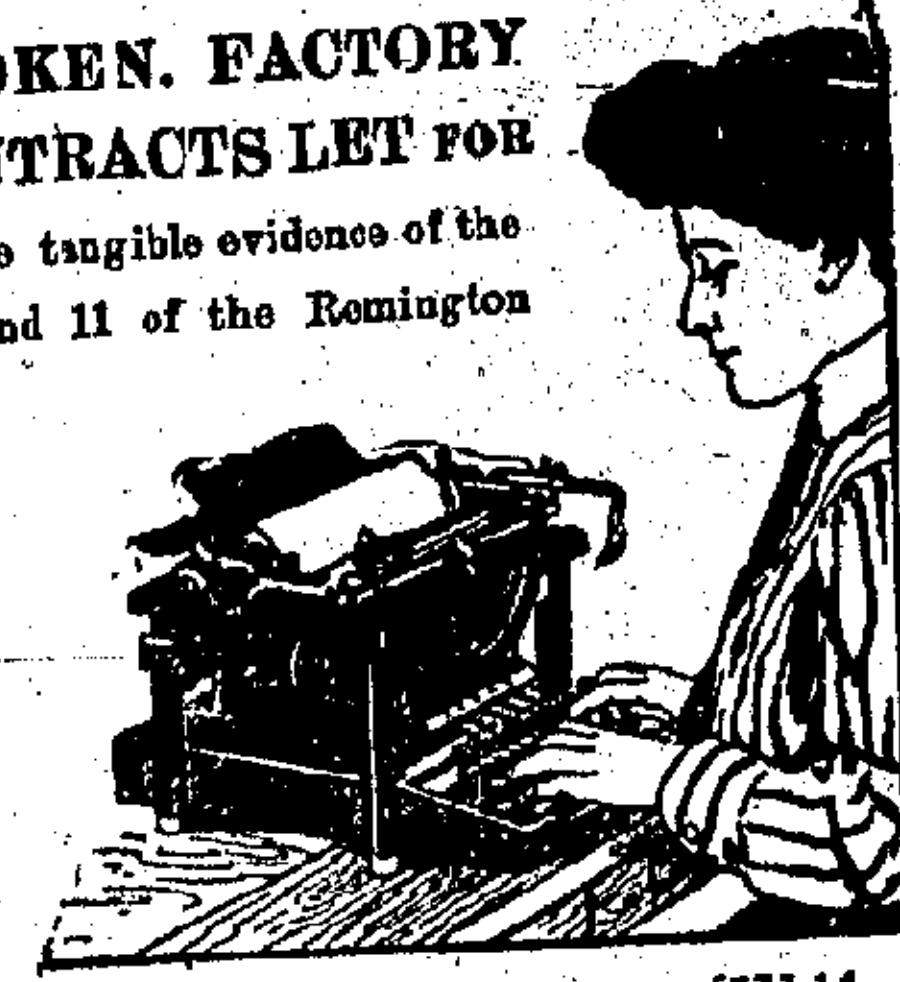
ALL PRODUCTION RECORDS BROKEN. FACTORY WORK NIGHT AND DAY. CONTRACTS LET FOR EXTENSION OF PLANT. Such is the tangible evidence of the unparalleled demand for the Visible Models 10 and 11 of the Remington Typewriter.

SIEMSEN & Co.,

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HONGKONG, CANTON AND SOUTH CHINA AND FORMOSA.



LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CANTON AND JAPAN.

London, May 20th.

A wire from Ottawa to *The Times* states that the Dominion House of Commons has passed a temporary Japanese Tariff Agreement. In explaining the course of the negotiations the Minister of Finance highly complimented Japan upon the manner in which she had lived up to the Agreement of 1907 regarding the immigration question. The British Columbia members protested against the continuance of the present arrangement, which left the question of immigration entirely dependent upon the Japanese regulations. In reply it was pointed out that the present arrangement was only for two years, and a new Treaty could be so framed as to protect fully Canadian interests.

COLONIAL VISITORS TO LONDON.

London, May 22nd.

The King welcomed the Colonial Premiers at Buckingham Palace and entertained them at a dinner given by Mr. Asquith at Downing Street to-night and afterwards a reception at the Foreign Office.

Later

Afterwards an informal meeting of the Delegates took place at the Colonial Office to arrive at a decision regarding the masses of invitations. The Delegates attend a dinner given by Mr. Asquith at Downing Street to-night and afterwards a reception at the Foreign Office.

Later

There were sixty guests at Buckingham Palace, including the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, the Colonial Officials, and the Delegates. There was no speech-making.

After luncheon Their Majesties mingled amongst the guests in the drawing-room, conversing individually with the Premiers, the Delegates, and their wives.

THE BUDGET.

London, May 22nd.

In the Report stage of the Budget Mr. Wheeler moved an amendment to make the duty on Empire-grown tea fourpence.

Mr. Lloyd George asked what India would give in return. She obtained four-fifths of her important manufactured goods from Great Britain. On the other hand the United States was every year becoming a large consumer of India's tea. It would be propitious to ask of India to discriminate in our favour against one of her best customers. Again, China bought more of our goods than any other three European countries. Was it good business to discriminate heavily against one of our best customers.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said the acceptance of the amendment would be received in India as an earnest of our desire to promote her prosperity.

Mr. J. A. Poole stated that it would mean a loss of a million sterling of revenue, would cause irritation in China and Japan, and would be a very little gain to India.

The motion was rejected by 212 votes to 147.

THE LANDSWOME REFORM BILL.

London, May 22nd.

In the House of Lords the second reading of Lord Lansdowne's Reform Bill passed without a division.

Lord Lansdowne reiterated the hope that the two parties would co-operate in the matter of reform and of the necessity of first passing the Veto Bill. Lord Lansdowne's Bill was a great step forward. To that extent there was a measure of agreement. They certainly would not divide against the Bill. It might, however, be a long journey before the reconstitution necessary in order to repair and make stable the fabric of the constitution was completed.

Lord Lansdowne, winding up the debate, said he had been censured for not including representatives of the Dominions, but he believed it was impossible without a kind of revolution far beyond the limits of this Bill to adopt this attractive patriotic suggestion. He defended the fairness of the Bill but did not in any way wish to regard it as unamendable.

TROUBLE BREWING IN PORTUGAL.

Madrid, May 22nd.

Reports have reached well-informed quarters that a more or less veiled but real agitation reigns in Portugal.

London, May 23rd.

The Daily Mail states that Portuguese in London have received news of a counter revolution in Portugal. It has been carefully organised, and an outbreak is imminent in Lisbon. It is intended that the Monarchs of Oporto shall give the signal of revolt.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

London, May 23rd.

In Vienna, although it is officially announced that the Emperor Francis Joseph is in good health, walking out and transacting business as usual, the summoning of the specialist, Dr. Neusser, to visit His Majesty and the latter's attacks of coughing are causing some anxiety. The Bourne is depressed.

OUTER OF LEPROSY.

London, May 23rd.

According to an official report on the Nastin treatment of leprosy in British Guiana, since May, 1908, four have been discharged cured, while up to March there were fifty-six cases, where the leprosy bacilli had disappeared. It is hoped that 75 percent of these will be discharged in three months.

BRITISH INSURANCE BILL.

London, May 23rd.

The actuarial report estimates that 9,842,000 males and 4,076,000 females will come within the sickness and disablement provisions of the Insurance Bill.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

London, May 23rd.

At a meeting of the Central Asian Society to-day, M. Cheradame, a well-known French authority, said that the Alexandra concession to the Baghdad Railway Company, in exchange for retrocession of the Company's rights in regard to the Persian Gulf section to Turkey, gave the Germans a magnificent Mediterranean port, the extreme political importance of which would be seen later. England, Russia, and France should agree in time to take action in the defence of their common interest.

M. Wessilowski, a Russian, said that he had the best authority for declaring that Russia was still free to act in concert with England and France. The efficacy of the Triple Entente depended upon its consistent and united action.

The speakers generally agreed that the Entente still possessed considerable means by which to uphold its interests in the railway.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

St. Petersburg, May 24th.

The Governor of Amur recently applied for authority to engrave 24,000 Chinese in the construction of barracks and other military works. Though the application was supported by the Minister of War, it was rejected by the Council of Ministers.

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HENRI RIVIERE, river gunboat, 150 tons, 6 guns, 152 h.p., Haiphong.

LYNN, submarine, 70 tons, 6 h.p., Lieut. Merv., Saigon.

MONTAINE, armoured cruiser, (flagship) 9,367 tons, 38 guns, 19,000 h.p., Rear Admiral de la Croix de Castries (Commander-in-Chief).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

RUBBER COMPANIES.

Singapore, May 11.

Per value each share £1. Calls paid up are—	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, April 13	Dividends	Per value each share £1. Calls paid up are—	Malayan Companies.	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, April 13	Dividend
1/- paid	Alor-Pongau .....	.....	2/- paid	Malacca Ordinary	0.150	.....
2/- paid	Anglo-Johore	75%	10/- paid	Merlimau	0/10/-	.....
3/- paid	Anglo-Malay	1.210/-	10/- paid	Merton Syndicate	1.150	.....
17/- paid	Bakap .....	.....	10/- paid	Mount Austin Est. .....	.....	15% " 10
4/- paid	Banteng .....	.....	14/- paid	Narborough Est.	4/3	.....
5/- paid	Batu Caves	16.00	150%	North Hummock .....	.....	.....
6/- paid	Batu Kawan .....	.....	2/- paid	Padang Jawa	3.1.8	325% " 10
7/- paid	Batu Tiga	5.2.0	10/- paid	Pandan Jchore	9/-	194% " 10
8/- paid	Boranan Selangor .....	.....	9/- paid	Pataling (Johore)	10%	100% " 93
9/- paid	Bernam Park .....	.....	10/- paid	Pelepas (Johore) .....	.....	.....
10/- paid	Do. Ordinary .....	.....	10/- paid	Perak .....	.....	.....
11/- paid	Bidor .....	.....	10/- paid	Peneiro Est. .....	.....	.....
12/- paid	Blands Selangor .....	.....	10/- paid	Frye .....	.....	.....
13/- paid	Bukit Cloth .....	.....	10/- paid	Ratnam	10/- pm	.....
14/- paid	Bukit Kajang	2.16.0	114%	Rombia .....	.....	.....
15/- paid	Bukit Mertajam	3/0	10/- paid	Rimba .....	.....	.....
16/- paid	Bukit Rajah	16.10.0	80%	R. Est. of Krian	12.10.0	50% " 10
17/- paid	Bukit Selangor	6.7.6	75%	Sagga	6.10.0	40% " 10
18/- paid	Castlesfield .....	.....	10/- paid	Seaford	3.2.9	275% " 10
19/- paid	Chaukut Salek R. and Tin.	4.4	.....	Selangor .....	.....	.....
20/- paid	Cheronea .....	.....	.....	Selat Rabun .....	.....	.....
21/- paid	Chetov .....	.....	.....	Sembah .....	.....	.....
22/- paid	Chota Rubber	2.5.0	150%	Sundayad	1.17.3pm	15% " 10
23/- paid	Cicely Ordinary	2.5.0	153%	Seremban	4.12.3	30% " 1
24/- paid	Consol. Malay	1.3.45	75%	Serengoon	3.15.0	30% " 1
25/- paid	Damnasee	7.10.0	50%	Shelford .....	.....	.....
26/- paid	Deminstown	18/-	30%	Singapore (N.S.)	6/5	134% " 10
27/- paid	Enth. Selangor	18/-	90%	Strait (Borneo)	7/6	74% " 10
28/- paid	Fed. Selangor	18/-	10/- paid	Straits (Borneo) .....	.....	.....
29/- paid	Gina Kee R. Est.	6.0.0	25%	Trampong R .....	.....	.....
30/- paid	Garing (Malacca)	5.15.0	40%	Sungai Bahru	4.17.8	.....
31/- paid	Golconde .....	.....	10/- paid	Sungai Choh	13/7	25% " 10
32/- paid	Gula-Kalumpang	5.10.0	30%	Sungai Kapar .....	.....	.....
33/- paid	H. and Lowlands	14.0.0	25%	Sungai Krut .....	.....	.....
34/- paid	Inch Kenneth .....	.....	10/- paid	Sungai Liang	4.15.0	.....
35/- paid	Johore R. Lands .....	.....	10/- paid	Sungai Salak	6.6.9	30% " 10
36/- paid	Jong-Landor	18/1	30%	Sungai Way .....	.....	.....
37/- paid	Jugra (Ordinary)	18/1	10/- paid	Third Mile .....	.....	.....
38/- paid	Juru Estates	18/1	10/- paid	Tremelby	10%	10% " 10
39/- paid	K'pong Kuantan	9.7.5	10/- paid	Utd. Sua Botong .....	.....	.....
40/- paid	Kamuning "A"	7/3	10/- paid	Val d'Or Est. .....	.....	.....
41/- paid	Kapar Park	6.8.7	10/- paid	Vallambrosa	1.17.9	75% " 10
42/- paid	Kellas	7.4.5	10/- paid	Trust and Finance Companies.	.....	.....
43/- paid	Keppong .....	.....	10/- paid	Anglo-Straits R. T. .....	.....	.....
44/- paid	Killinghall .....	.....	10/- paid	Eastern Internat. Trust	20%	10
45/- paid	Kinta Kellas .....	.....	10/- paid	Mid-East Invest .....	.....	.....
46/- paid	Klanning .....	.....	10/- paid	Rubber Plants. Inves. Trust	75%	1
47/- paid	Klian-Kollaz .....	.....	10/- paid	R. Share Trust .....	.....	.....
48/- paid	Kota Tinggi	2/9	10/- paid	Strait. M. & Trust .....	.....	.....
49/- paid	Khota Tempam .....	.....	10/- paid	India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.	.....	.....
50/- paid	Krubong .....	.....	10/- paid	Anglo-Java .....	.....	.....
51/- paid	Kuala Klang	8.1.0	75%	Asahan (Sumatra) .....	.....	.....
52/- paid	Kuala Lumpur	5%				

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ANHUI, British str., 7th June—Canton.
ARCADIA, British str., 3,513, S. Barham, 7th June—Bombay 24th May, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
DALIN MARU, Capt. str., 899, Y. Yamamoto, 7th June—Swatow 6th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
FREIBERG, German str., 1,234, Diedrichsen, 7th June—Shanghai 4th June, General—Hamburg-American Lines.
GRUNENAU, German str., 4,927, B. Ohanauer, 7th June—Yokohama 29th May, General—Muelken & Co.
HAIKHING, British str., 1,267, W. C. Pasmore, 7th June—Swatow 6th June, General—Donghs, Laprak & Co.
HORANG, British str., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 6th June—Bangkok 30th May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
JAPAN, British str., 6,015, A. Stewart, 7th June—Calcutta 21st, Penang 27th May, and Singapore 1st June, General—Davidson & Co.
KEONOWAR, German str., 1,115, F. Nicolaus, 6th June—Saigon 2nd June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
MAISANG, British str., 1,644, G. S. Weigall, 6th June—Sandakan 1st June, Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NINGO, British str., 7th June—Canton.
PONGTONG, British str., 997, W. Boteful, 7th June—Bangkok 31st May, Rice and Tea—Wood—Butterfield & Swire.
WESTFIELD, British str., 1,112, Petersen, 7th June—Bangkok 31st May, Rice—Asgard, Thorson & Co.
YAWATA MARU, Japanese str., 2,366, J. Sakino, 7th June—Nagasaki 3rd June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
7th June.
Arcadia, British str., for Shanghai.
Plempach, British str., for Saigon.
Suisong, British str., for Saigon.
Wanghoi, German str., for Hoichow.

DEPARTURES.

7th June.
ALDENHAM, British str., for Shanghai.
AMIGO, German str., for Swatow.
ARCADIA, German str., for Singapore.
BENARY, British str., for Sourabaya.
BERNARD, British str., for Nagasaki.
CHOSHUN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
CHARA JENSEN, German str., for Amoy.
DEVANOG, German str., for Bangkok.
GLENCIE, British str., for Amoy.
GREINERAU, German str., for Europe, &c.
HIROSAKI MARU, Japanese str., for Milne.
KAGA MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.
KUANG PING, Chinese str., for Canton.
LICHEN, British str., for Singapore.
MATHILDE, German str., for Haiphong.
MIYAZAKI MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
MONMOUTHSHIRE, British str., for Singapore.
NUKRO MARU, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
ONBANG, British str., for Kwang-chow-wan.
PITSANULOK, German str., for Bangkok.
SIBIR, Russian str., for Singapore.
SI-KIANG, French str., for Haiphong.
SUNGKANG, British str., for Haiphong.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Hawking* reports: Mod. S.E. breeze and clear weather.
The British str. *Mauritius* reports: Experienced light variable winds and smooth sea with fine clear weather throughout the passage.
The British str. *Japan* reports: Moderate winds and fine weather to Singapore; from Singapore to Hongkong, moderate S.E. winds and frequent squalls of wind and rain to the Malacca Straits; thence to port, S. Easterly winds and fine weather.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Haihing*, for Hongkong, from Amoy, Mr. Allen; from Swatow, Miss Will.

Per *Japan*, from Calcutta, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Ezra, Mrs. E. B. Ezra and child.

Per *Arcadia*, for Hongkong, from London, Mr. A. C. Holborow; from Marseilles, Mr. A. Bentin; from Brindisi, Mr. W. D. Barnes; from Bombay, Capt. M. R. Carr, Messrs. H. F. Hickman, J. E. McDowell and B. S. Bingham; from Penang, Mr. A. Lewis and Mr. Wontton; from Singapore, Mr. J. H. George, Dr. Michael, Mr. P. Lehmann, Mr. and Mrs. Snash, Mr. Müller, Mr. F. H. Barton and Mr. V. Ponson; for Shanghai, Mr. J. R. Murdoch and Miss E. McLeod; from Manila, Rev. B. Faust and Rev. M. Francis; from Penang, Mr. Horne, Mr. Von G. W. Mori and infant, Mr. E. Uyeda, Mrs. A. Hudson, Mrs. Dickson, 2 children and governess, Miss Yasumi, Miss Fukushima, Messrs. S. Suga, S. Sato and K. Yoshida.

Per *Nikko Maru*, for Japan, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Studley, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew, Miss M. Collier, Mr. Friend, Mrs. Ramsey, Mr. F. O. Tully, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bowdry, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Diggins and child, Mrs. James F. Macleod, Mr. A. H. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. C. Francke, Mr. Stoeke, Dr. Petrie, Mr. S. P. Warbrook, Messrs. Bain, Morgan, Greenbank, Charles Haines, Rinkata, O. Usa, A. de Leon, Mr. and Mrs. Saito, Master Saito, Capt. Nomura, Mr. Tada, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Elliston, Mr. A. Crane, Mrs. S. Tagungs, Mrs. Tokusaga, Mrs. Wishart, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Imaibuki and Mrs. Kitahara.

DEPARTED.

Per *Miyazaki Maru*, for Japan, Mr. Yasui, Miss Yui, Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge, Mr. Haskins, Mrs. Suwa, Mr. Uchida, Mr. and Mrs. King and infant, Mr. E. Uyeda, Mrs. A. Hudson, Mrs. Dickson, 2 children and governess, Miss Yasumi, Miss Fukushima, Messrs. S. Suga, S. Sato and K. Yoshida.

Per *Nikko Maru*, for Japan, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Studley, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew, Miss M. Collier, Mr. Friend, Mrs. Ramsey, Mr. F. O. Tully, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bowdry, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Diggins and child, Mrs. James F. Macleod, Mr. A. H. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. C. Francke, Mr. Stoeke, Dr. Petrie, Mr. S. P. Warbrook, Messrs. Bain, Morgan, Greenbank, Charles Haines, Rinkata, O. Usa, A. de Leon, Mr. and Mrs. Saito, Master Saito, Capt. Nomura, Mr. Tada, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Elliston, Mr. A. Crane, Mrs. S. Tagungs, Mrs. Tokusaga, Mrs. Wishart, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Imaibuki and Mrs. Kitahara.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR
日曆英中年十五
FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1910, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 67TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 67TH CYCLE.
PRICE 82 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.
The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "kw," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 10th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	NIKE	Brit. str.	k. w.	E. F. Daldy, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kotzic	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 26th inst.
ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Maase	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 9th July.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	FREIBERG	Ger. str.	k. w.	Diedrichsen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	To-day.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 6th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Ricci	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 14th inst. a.m.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	ATLANTA MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	Wm. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at D'light
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Knabe	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	T. Yamawaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th July, at D'light
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	DACE CASTLE	Am. str.	—	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	TO BE DESPATCHED	About 21st inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	DAEGE	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Davison	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 10th inst. at 6 P.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 23rd inst. at Noon.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SEATTLE MARU	Jap. str.	—	B. Tomonaga	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 11 A.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Noda	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst. at 11 A.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	TAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Mathies	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 20th inst. at 4 P.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	LUCHICHI	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 18th July, at 4 P.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SIBEEZA	Am. str.	—	W. W. Greene	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	TO-morrow, at 1 P.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	CHINA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Christen Smith	POETLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 16th inst. at 1 P.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	HENRIK IBSEN	Nor. str.	1 m.	J. Nagao	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at 1 P.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst. at Noon.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	TSINGTAU	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. Klugkist	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow at Noon.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	M. Yagi	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at 4 P.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	T. Murai	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at D'light
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	F. Isobe	MELCHERS & CO.	On 7th July, at Noon.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	M. Winkel	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	TO-day at 11 A.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	H. Hinokuma	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	About 27th inst.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	Rooy	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN Lijn	On 4th July, at Noon.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	Hooker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst. at 1 P.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	S. Barnard	F. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	J. B. Harris	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst. at 4 P.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	Spencer Wilde	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	Today, at Noon.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	Eddy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	A. Stewart	DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.	On 10th inst. at M'night
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	J. Randermann	MELCHERS & CO.	About 14th inst.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst. at 4 P.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	Benson	POETELUS	On 15th inst. at 11 A.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	Soch	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst. at 10 A.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	S. J. G. Parsons	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst. at Noon.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	J. B. Ferguson	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	V. Zwart	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at M'light
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	W. C. Pasmore	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	J. W. Evans	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	J. S. Roach	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	About 22nd inst.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	F. Jamison	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at 10 A.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	M. C. Smith	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst. at 11 A.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Outerbridge	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst. at 11 A.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	S. Crosby	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst. at 10 A.M.
YANKEE via SHANGHAI, JAPAN						

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	BY MARK.
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	Noon, 8th	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 10th	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PEKING, NANKIN, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NIKE	About 15th	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SIMLA and YOKOHAMA	SIMLA	About 15th	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALMERO and YOKOHAMA	PALMERO	About 22nd	Freight only.

For Further Particulars apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 8th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI in lieu of S.S. CHENAN	"NINGPO"	On 10th June, M'night
TSINGTAU and TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 13th June, 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 13th June, 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 15th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUAS DAY ISLAND, COOTOWN, CALBIS, TOWNSEND, BRIS	"TAIYUAN"	On 14th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 15th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 17th June, M'night
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 20th June, 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.		
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."		
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.		
MANILA LINE-TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING." Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck aft.		
SHANGHAI LINE-FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading issued to all Yangtze and North China Ports.		
Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A.C.'s launch leaves Murry Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.		
These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transhipment at Woosung.		
FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 7th June, 1911.		

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Friday, 9th June, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 9th June, 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE	"HOPSANG"	Saturday, 10th June, Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 14th June, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 17th June, 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Monday, 26th June, 2 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUSSANO," "NANGANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simpona, Tawau, Umaran, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS. Hongkong, 8th June, 1911.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEUTSCHE DAMPF SCHIFFAHRS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Routes to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantines, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMeward.	
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SILVIA	S.S. FREIBENFELS	8th June.
S.S. IELIAS	S.S. MARCIA	20th June.
S.S. SPEZIA	S.S. SCANDIA	23rd June.
S.S. SILESIA	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	26th June.
S.S. AMBRIA	S.S. SITHONIA	28th July.
S.S. ALESIA	S.S. SLAVONIA	8th Aug.
S.S. SONEGAMBIA	S.S. BRASILIA	9th Aug.
S.S. SUEVIA	S.S. SPEZIA	6th Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 8th June, 1911.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR	SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days.)	
STEAMERS	CAPTAIN LEAVING.
HAICHING	Capt. W. C. Passmore... FRIDAY, 9th June, at 11 A.M.
HAIMUN	Capt. J. W. Evans... TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 A.M.
HAIKAN	Capt. J. S. Reach... FRIDAY, 16th June, at 11 A.M.

During the Months of July and August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Foochow. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 1st, 1 P.M.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, July 29th, 1 P.M.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, Aug. 13th, 1 P.M.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 30th June, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of MEXICO at MANZANILLO).

Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	10,500	H. Niishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

The Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES from HONGKONG,

	£ 45-00, Single
TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 60-00,
" NEW YORK	£ 71-10-0,
" LONDON	£ 120-00, Return 6 Months
"	£ 125-00,
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420-00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570-00,

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:-

TO EUROPE IN POINTS:- Officers of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:- Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS:- Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only).

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER, KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY (The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

POB	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKOICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 A.M.
	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 12th July, at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, YOKOICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA...	"MEXICO MARU"	6,061	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 A.M.
	"CANADA MARU"	6,063	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 A

"GRAETZ."

METALLIC FILAMENT

LAMPS

EHRICH & GRAETZ,

BERLIN S. O. 36.

Saving in current 70%

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.**COMMERCIAL****EXCHANGE****CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**

June 7th.

ON LONDON —	Telographic Transfer	194
Bank Bills, on demand	193	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	193	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	193	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	193	
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	193	

ON PARIS —

Bank Bills, on demand

Credits, at 4 months' sight

On demand

On demand